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St. James's, January 10. The following Addreſs from the Borough of *Leſtwithiel*, in the County of *Cornwall*, was preſented to Her Majeſty by the Hon. *Ruſſel Robartes* Eſq; and Sir *John Moleſworth* Kt. & Bar, their Repreſentatives in Parliament.

To the QUEEN's *moſt Excellent Majeſty,*

The humble Addreſs of Your Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Mayor, Deputy-Recorder, Capital Burgeſſes, with their Aſſiſtants, and other principal Inhabitants of the Borough of *Leſtwithiel*, in the County of *Cornwall*;

In all Humility ſheweth,

THat whereas the Almighty Lord of Hoſts and God of Battels, of his Infinite Mercy, and by his Over-ruling Providence, hath been pleaſed this laſt Campaign to bleſs the Arms of Your Sacred Majeſty and Your Allies, under the principal Commands and Conduct of Your greatly Renowned Engliſh Generals, with great Victories and Succeſſes by Land and Sea, to the Wonder of Foreign Nations, and even to our own Aſtoniſhment; whereby the Power of that Inſulting French King, whoſe Towring Ambition no leſs than an Univerſal Monarchy could ſatiate, is in a great meaſure broken; his own and Aſſociate's Invincible Troops, (as proudly termed) with ſeveral of his Generals, deſtroyed, or taken, and many of their ſtrongeſt Garriſons and Fortreſſes taken, and yielded up; and are now the Trophies and Evidences of theſe Glorious Victories. As we have, according to our bounden Duty, returned our hearty Praiſes and Thankſgivings to God, we next, with chearful and loyal Hearts, congratulate Your Sacred Majeſty, in whoſe auſpicious Reign theſe great Victories have been atchieved, and on whoſe Sacred Brow theſe wreathen Laurels are by Divine Aſſiſtance faſtned; beſeeching God the ſame may there remain and encreaſe for many, many Years, to adorn Your Crowns with great Luſtre and Beauty here, even until God ſhall inſtead thereof beſtow a more precious Crown of Eternal Glory on You in Heaven. And whereas we are Members of Your Majeſty's ancient and chieſeſt Stannary Town of this County, with moſt humble and grateful Hearts we render unto Your Majeſty the greateſt Thankſgivings we can expreſs; for that, even in this Juncture of ſo expenſive a War, Your Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to exchange Gold and Silver for the Tin of this County; whereby the many Thouſands of Tinners, with their Families, now live comfortably, and pray daily for Your Majeſty.

That the All-powerful God would give Your Majeſty the Hearts of Your Subjects moſt faithfully, the Necks of all Your Enemies moſt triumphantly, and a laſting, glorious and happy Reign over Your Kingdoms in great Felicity, to the Terrour of Your Enemies, and Rejoycings of Your Subjects, ſhall be the daily Prayers of Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful, loyal and obedient Subjects.

Which Addreſs Her Majeſty received very graciouſly.

William Bromley Eſq; one of the Members of Parliament for the Univerſity of *Oxford*, did, together with ſeveral of the Heads of Houſes, and other principal Members of that Univerſity, accompany the Vice-Chancellor at the preſenting of their Addreſs to Her Majeſty on the 4th Inſtant, the mention whereof was by miſtake omitted in the laſt Gazette.

Lisbon, January 7 *N. S.* The King of Portugal has been dangerouſly ill theſe four days, but is now much better; and his Phyſicians are in great hopes of his Recovery. The Queen Dowager of England is declared Regent during his Majeſty's Indiſpoſition. The Enemy is in motion about Badajos, and ſeems to have a Deſign upon the Bridge that lies over the Guardiana above Olivenca, by which the Communication with that important Place would be cut off; whereupon all the Officers are ordered to their reſpective Commands, and the Soldiers to their Regiments; Colonel Blood's and Colonel Dancanſon's Regiments are alſo commanded to the Frontiers; and Orders were ſent at the ſame time to the reſt of the Engliſh Forces which lay the moſt diſtant, to march to Eſtremos, Borba, and Villa Vicoſa, in order (if there be occaſion) to draw together a ſufficient Body, to prevent the Enemy's Deſigns. Great quantities of Proviſions are alſo carrying to the Frontiers, for the Subſiſtence of our Forces. We have no other Account from Gibraltar, nor of our Succours, than what is brought by the Roebuch Man of War, and two Tranſport-Ships, which returned hither the 27th, which is, That on the 17th, early in the morning, they ſaw near the Streights Mouth the French Fleet, conſiſting of 22 Sail, who ſetting up Engliſh and Dutch Colours, made them believe that Sir John Leake was come out to meet them; and ſo they kept their Courſe till about noon, when they diſcovered this Fleet to be the Enemy, who towed their Ships in order to ſurround them, but could not effect it, it being then a perfect Calm: Our hindmoſt Ships fell to towing, and continued to do ſo till night, when a Gale aroſe: The three Ships all agree, that the Commadore, with 8 Tranſpors, were got into the Tide before they ſaw the Enemy's Fleet, and muſt have got to Gibraltar; There was no firing all that night; and the next day it blew exceſſive hard: They ſaw that day the Greenwich, with 7 Tranſports, ſteering the ſame Courſe; The 29th a Dutch Veſſel came in here from Genoua; the Maſter reports, That he paſſed the Streights the 13th; and ſpying the French Fleet at Cape Spartel, he went back to adviſe Admiral Leake of it, who came out to meet our Succours, but by reaſon of Calms and contrary Winds, could not poſſibly get through the Streights. He had the 18th the ſame violent Weſterly Winds as our Tranſports ſpeak of, which carried him 22 Leagues into the Mediterranean. The Dutch Veſſel kept company with our Fleet: The Maſter ſays, that when he left Gibraltar there was but two Ships in that Port; and that in coming back for the Streights, he could perceive about 18 Ships there, which are judged to be the Tranſport-Ships. The Admiral came back into the Streights the 19th, and kept cruizing till the 24th; and a Boat coming then to him from Gibraltar, he returned thither with the Fleet. The Dutch Man ſailed through the Streights directly thither, without meeting any Ship in his way. He brought Letters from the Prince of Heſſe Darmſtad to the King of Spain, dated the 15th, wherein his Highneſs writes, That he made no doubt of holding out till the Succours came, though the Enemy had received a Supply of freſh Men and Ammunition; yet he ſays the Enemy's Cannon had ceaſed firing about 4 days, by reaſon (as was ſuppoſed) that they were altering the Diſpoſition of their Batteries, and repairing them. The freſheſt Advices from Algarves and the Spaniſh Frontiers make no mention of our Succours, which it is believed they would have done, had any fallen into the hands of the Enemy; ſo that we have good reaſon to hope they are all ſafe.

Vienna, January 3. *N. S.* We have at laſt received the full Confirmation of a very ſignal Victory, obtained by 11000 Imperialiſts, over a Body of Hungarians, who were above twice their number. The Action happened near Tyrnau on the 26th of December about noon: It laſted a little more than an hour; both Armies were ranged in order of Battel in a Plain: Ragotzi was preſent in Perſon with all his Generals, except Count Forgatſch, who commands on the Frontiers of Tranſilvania. The Malecontents began the Attack with great Fury againſt the Right Wing of the Germans, and broke through two Battalions